

FEAR NEW DISASTER

Fort de France Is In State of Panic.

FORT DE FRANCE, Island of Martinique, Monday, May 26.—Mont Pelée is again in eruption. Huge, inky black clouds are rolling over Fort de France in great masses, in which there are peculiar lightning flashes. The inhabitants are now flocking into the great square of the town. If the demonstration increases a panic is imminent.

A very heavy surf has been beating on the shore for the last two hours, and an enormous, grayish-yellow cloud, at a great height, is dimly visible in the direction of Mont Pelée. The night is intensely dark and the stars are only faintly visible.

Fort de France is in no danger from the volcano, but there is considerable apprehension of a panic in the night time, should the grayish-yellow cloud reach here and ashes and stones begin to fall. There are no noises from the volcano at present.

SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION.

FORT DE FRANCE, Monday, May 26.—Professor Robert T. Hill, United States Government geologist and head of the expedition sent by the National Geographic Society, has just come in from a daring and prolonged investigation of the volcanic activity in Martinique. Professor Hill chartered a steamer and carefully examined the coast as far north as Port de Macouba, at the extreme end of the island, making frequent landings. After landing at Le Precheur, five miles north of St. Pierre, he walked through an area of active volcanism, to the latter place, and made a minute examination of the various phenomena disclosed.

Professor Hill is the first and only man who has set foot in the area of craters, fissures and fumaroles and, because of his high position as a scientist, his story is valuable. In addition to his work of investigation the professor rescued in his steamer many poor people of Le Precheur who had ventured back after deserting their homes and found themselves in awful danger. He reports as follows: "The zone of the catastrophe in Martinique forms an elongated oval, containing on land about eight square miles of destruction. This oval is partly over the sea. The land part is bounded by lines running from Le Precheur to the peak of Mont Pelée, thence curving around to Carbet. There were three well marked zones: First, a center of annihilation, in which all life, vegetable and animal, was utterly destroyed. The greater northern part of St. Pierre was in this zone. Second, a zone of singeing, blistering flame, which also was fatal to all life, killing all men and animals, burning the leaves on the trees and scorching, but not utterly destroying, the trees themselves. Third, a large outer non-destructive zone of ashes wherein some vegetation was injured. The focus of annihilation was the new crater, midway between the sea and the peak of Mont Pelée, where now exists a new area of active volcanism with hundreds of miniature volcanoes. The new crater is now vomiting black, hot mud, which is falling into the sea. Both craters, the old and new, are active. Mushroom shaped steam explosions constantly ascend from the old crater, while heavy ash-laden clouds float horizontally from the new crater. The old ejects steam, smoke, mud, pumice and lapilli, but no molten lava.

"The salient topography of the region is unaltered. The destruction of St. Pierre was due to the new crater. The explosion had greater superficial force, acting in radial directions, as is evidenced by the dismounting and carrying for yards the guns in the battery on the hill south of St. Pierre, and the colossal statue of the Virgin in the same locality and also by the condition of the ruined houses in St. Pierre. "According to the testimony of some persons there was an accompanying flame. Others think the incandescent cinders and the force of their ejection were sufficient to cause the destruction. This must be investigated. I am now following the nature of this hill. "This is the first positive scientific statement based on observed facts. Professor Hill has now started on horseback for the volcano. He will study the whole affected area and will try to get to both craters. He will surely visit Morne Rouge and the slope of Mont Pelée. The undertaking is very hazardous as explosions may occur at any moment as one did May 20. Professor Hill knows the risk he takes, but says the only way to discover exactly what has happened is to go to the crater itself or as near it as possible. He will be gone two days.

Fort de France is nearly deserted. A new source of fright is in that a tidal wave may come. A wave eight feet high would certainly destroy Fort de France and probably cause enormous loss of life.

The weather is lowering and rainy. The south winds carry the smoke and ashes from the volcano away from Fort de France.

ASHES FALL IN DOMINICA.
ROSEAU, Island of Dominica, B. W. I., May 27.—During the whole of last night ashes from the volcano on the Island of Martinique fell here in greater quantity than has been experienced since the outbreak of Mont Pelée.

EPIDEMIC FEARED.
PARIS, May 27.—In order to avoid a possible epidemic among the 7000 refugees now at Fort de France, it has been decided to distribute them among a number of depots.

Bills Signed.
WASHINGTON, May 27.—The President has signed the Indian appropriation bill and the omnibus claims bill.

SNAKES WILL BE BARRED OUT OF THESE ISLANDS

Department of Agriculture Gives Full Assurances—Hawaiian Public Buildings—The Tramways Bill Cannot Pass.

(Special to The Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22.—Hon. William Haywood states that he has assurances from the Department of Agriculture that regulations will shortly be issued to prohibit the bringing of snakes into Hawaii. He has been working diligently on the subject since my last letter and is well satisfied with what the department has promised. The regulations will be ample for the protection of Hawaiian interests against reptiles.

Just as the mail was closing this afternoon Mr. Haywood told me he had taken up a proposition to have numbers of the coal miners from the regions where a strike is now in progress diverted to Hawaii instead of returning to Europe. A good many labor officials have been coming to Washington in recent days in connection with questions of settling the strike and he has been in conference with them to see what might be done towards persuading these idle miners to seek employment in Hawaii. The labor leaders have taken kindly to the idea and something material may come of the matter. Mr. Haywood said he had intended to write to his people in the islands, making mention of this, but had been prevented by the rush of his work and the early departure of the mail.

Hawaiian day at the Charleston, S. C. Exposition will, apparently, not be largely patronized by Hawaiians. Delegate Wilcox said this afternoon it was too hot for him down there and he does not propose to take the journey. He states also that ex-Queen Liliuokalani will not attend, although originally it was her intention to do so. "The Queen," said Mr. Wilcox, "is now getting ready to go back home and will leave here soon for San Francisco, where she will probably stay a week before she sails. She is very fond of San Francisco and therefore will tarry there a while."

Mr. Edgar Cayley, who has been here for six months, plans to leave Washington in about ten days. He will first go to New York to see his mother, who is quite ill. He had hoped to take her back to Hawaii with him but is uncertain whether she will be able to stand the long journey. From New York he will proceed to Seattle and thence to San Francisco, where he will be joined by Delegate Wilcox. They all expect to make the journey across the Pacific together.

HAWAIIAN PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The amendment which the Senate put on the omnibus public building bill, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to investigate the needs of Honolulu and Hilo for a public building, as I telegraphed by the steamship Ventura, will in all probability become law. I saw "Dave" Mercer, chairman of the House committee on public buildings, who will be the leading conferee for the house on the bill, and he told me this afternoon that he had no objection to the amendments for Honolulu and Hilo and that I would be safe in predicting that they would be kept in the bill and approved by the President. Senator Foraker had the amendments put on the bill without debate, Senator Fairbanks, in charge of the measure, acquiescing. Honolulu and Hilo are included with several other cities, the provision, as perfected by the Senate, reading as follows:

Section 23. That the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States shall cause to be examined the Government buildings in the following cities, to-wit: Watertown, N. Y.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Houston, Tex.; South Bend, Ind.; Honolulu, Hawaii; Hilo, Hawaii; Duluth, Minn.; Lima, Ohio; Jersey City, N. J.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Syracuse, N. Y.; and make report to Congress at its next session showing in detail the condition of the building in each city named, whether of insufficient capacity to transact public business, and if so the most economical and best method of affording relief. The report should show the value of each building and site, the cost of purchasing additional ground and size thereof, the cost of constructing an addition, if one is necessary, or the cost of a new site and building, showing cost of each separately in case that is the only remedy; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to investigate the postal situation at Yonkers, N. Y., and report to Congress at its next session the probable cost of a suitable site in said city upon which to erect a postoffice building; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to have prepared plans and specifications for the enlargement of the United States postoffice and courthouse, or for the construction of a new postoffice and courthouse at Columbus, Ohio, as he may deem advisable, at a cost not to exceed \$5000.

HUMPHREYS OPPOSED THIRD JUDGE.

An interesting development in connection with the third judgeship, to which Mr. Robinson was appointed, has just come to my attention. In the decision which Attorney General Knox rendered declaring that the act of the Legislature creating the judgeship was constitutional, which decision I sent to The Advertiser at the time, there were statements such as "it has been urged" in opposition. Certain people here have had occasion to seek the inside history of that and to ascertain that the reference was to a brief which Judge Humphreys filed, urging that the third Circuit judgeship law was not valid. The brief is in possession of the Attorney General's office and is naturally held confidential, as the Attorney General does not want unnecessarily to antagonize a Judge under his department, although he felt constrained to overrule his interpretation of the law.

There is an interesting little bit of history in that connection, which possibly illustrates the ingratitude of man. The provision of the organic act of Hawaii originally provided that the Territorial Judges should be appointed by the Governor of the Territory, in which event it is pretty plain that Judge Humphreys would have never been elevated to the bench. At the last moment, and it was supposed against insurmountable odds, Representative Shattuck of Colorado had the amendment put in that these Judges should be appointed by the President. That made Judge Humphreys' appointment possible. He then turned around and used his position as Judge to influence the nullification of a law which was passed by a Legislature that is more in accord with him than with Governor Dole.

HILO'S BREAKWATER.

Mr. Philip Peck of Hilo, whose brief visit in the city was mentioned in my last letter as at the New Willard Hotel, has returned again and will be here some days. He went to New York with Mrs. Peck, leaving her there to visit with a sister while he pursues his mission here before committees of Congress. He has been plying around the Capitol by Representative Stark of Nebraska, with whom he became acquainted some years ago, when Judge Stark visited Hawaii. Mr. Peck comes here in behalf of the citizens of Hilo, who want the harbor surveyed for a breakwater. The bank of which he is president voted to pay the expenses of his trip, because of the good patronage of business men of Hilo, who are vitally interested in the breakwater project. Mr. Peck says he and his wife had a pleasant trip across the Pacific, having come on the ship Enterprise, which used oil as fuel. He has been working quietly but industriously and effectively here, saying a good word on every hand in behalf of Hilo without at all disparaging Honolulu.

Mr. Peck has arranged for a hearing before the Senate committee on commerce regarding the breakwater project. It is too late for any action of Congress at this session, as the river and harbor bill has passed both houses and is now in conference. But Mr. Peck hopes to interest prominent legislators in the matter and possibly to have some beginning made by one of the departments. He went to Chairman Foraker of the committee on the Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, to whom he explained the great need of a new postoffice building at Hilo. It is understood to have been chiefly through Mr. Peck's efforts that the amendments regarding public buildings at Hilo and Honolulu were put on the omnibus public building bill. He does not know just how long he will remain here but he wants to discuss these different topics as widely as possible and also to try to interest officials in having the Federal Government maintain the light-houses along the coasts of the Territory and also to establish more light-houses. He attended a hearing last Monday morning before the committee on the Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, touching the fire claims. He would have spoken in behalf of the claims had there been more time.

PRATT WORKING HARD.

Mr. Pratt made quite an extended statement at that hearing and there is understood to be some sentiment in the committee favorable to putting these claims on the general deficiency bill as an amendment. The best opinion is that this will be done. Mr. Pratt is working industriously to that end. The all important question, however, is whether it will stay on in conference. The Hawaiians here are very much afraid it will not.

TRAMWAYS JIG IS UP.

Delegate Wilcox has asked for a talk with the committee on territories before he leaves for Hawaii. He told me this afternoon that the jig was up as far as the tramways bill is concerned. "The bill was drawn in Hawaii and sent to me," said he. "But they must wait. We can't do anything here. The Legislature will soon be in session again and they can present their bill before that body. The Legislature can do what it pleases with the measure. Congress won't act."

IMMIGRATION.

The question of the operation of the immigration bill, which the House has been considering this week, upon Hawaii was broached briefly the other day in debate. It seems settled that the bill does apply to Hawaii in any particulars, but the following colloquy in the debate may be worth mentioning:

Mr. Robinson of Indiana—I see that by a section of the bill that it provides "United States" shall be construed to mean territories over which the United States has jurisdiction. What is the operation of the law, first, with reference to Hawaii?

Mr. Shattuck—It takes in Hawaii.

Mr. Robinson of Indiana—With reference to the immigration from the Territory of Hawaii how would it apply?

Mr. Shattuck—I would like to call upon some of the great lawyers upon the committee to state that.

Mr. Robinson of Indiana—Would it apply to immigration to the Philippine Islands?

Mr. Shattuck—Not from the United States.

Mr. Robinson of Indiana—From other countries?

Mr. Shattuck—It applies to all other countries equally and to all of our new possessions equally.

Mr. Robinson of Indiana—Then under it you can not either receive Japanese or Chinese in the Philippine Islands?

Mr. Shattuck—No.

STATUS OF THE BREWERY

The Anti-Saloon People Ask Some Sharp Questions.

June 3, 1906.

To the Editor of The Advertiser: The included communication was prepared for your paper and was suppressed when the writers heard of the contempt proceedings against Treasurer Wright. We would respectfully request that you give it space in toto in view of subsequent history.

Honolulu, May 22, 1906.

We notice in the issue of your paper of May 21 an article headed, "The Brewery's Defense." As this article makes no reference to any particular attack, we write for the sake of having the issue clearly defined. What are the brewery's rights? Did the present brewery inherit the franchise of the original brewery situated at Kalahehi, on the premises of Mr. Waller, which franchise was issued under the law of 1887? If so, their franchise has ceased. If this is not the case, we would ask, why have the Treasurer and the Attorney General been much worried as to their right to renew this franchise? Is not the rumor correct that an actual resignation has been given by the Treasurer? If so, when did the Legislature confer such powers upon the Treasurer? If, which seems to be the plain every-day interpretation of the law, the Honolulu Brewing and Malt Company went into business, taking the risk of a short, unexpired term of an old franchise, they do not deserve the sympathy of the business community. We submit to all thinking men, until such time as the court has decided it, that the Legislature at the time of granting the franchise had one company in view (which afterwards failed) and the Honolulu Brewing and Malt Company started into business on the basis of this particular franchise. We further submit that all references to prominent business houses here, in the article of yesterday, were irrelevant.

It is noted that Manager Hocking is quoted as admitting that "according to the decision of Judge Estee, the licenses of the Primo saloons may not be renewed." We ask whether these saloons hold any valid license at the present time? The injunction leaves them no legal footing from the time of its issuance, and says nothing about the renewing of licenses. One of the grave questions in controversy is this: "Why is not this injunction put into operation, or at least tested?" It is herein submitted, likewise, that it is irrelevant to discuss the relative merits of beer and wine or spirits. The question is one of law and order, and resolves itself into these simple propositions:

First—Have the Primo beer saloons any more rights than the sellers of "swipes"?

Second—Has the Honolulu Brewing and Malt Company any more rights than the makers of "okoleha"?

Though much might be said on the subject, the relative harm in these different beverages is a matter not under discussion at this time. It is the earnest desire of the undersigned gentlemen that the public should not only see the issue clearly, but that from the editorial chair and elsewhere there may come further light on the real merits of this question.

Thanking you for the space, we are, yours very truly,

THEODORE RICHARDS,
J. LEADINGHAM,
A. V. SOARES,
Committee.

What has happened since is somewhat perplexing. Is what has been styled "contempt" no longer contempt? Has the Treasurer satisfied the court on this point? Does delay or neglect on the part of the prosecution nullify the effect of an injunction? These are plain questions which have little to do with the merits or demerits of beverages and should be answered.

Thanking you for your space and hoping for satisfactory answers from some source, we are, in the interest of law and order,

THE ABOVE NAMED GENTLEMEN.

Hawaiian Federal Buildings

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22.—The Senate has authorized a commission to inquire into the need of public buildings at Honolulu and Hilo.

Mr. Robinson of Indiana—The provision excludes them as it would from the United States.

Mr. Shattuck—Certainly.

CABLE, CANAL AND FIRE CLAIMS.

Some protracted hearings before the House committee on rules, of which Speaker Henderson is chairman, have led to a decision to consider the Pacific cable bill, as the press dispatches have stated. Mr. Corliss, who is vitally fighting the enactment of any bill in behalf of construction by private capital, argued before the committee, as did Chairman Hepburn of Iowa, who is opposed to Mr. Corliss' plan. The decision is by no means regarded as a blow at the Commercial Pacific Company, for the majority of the House is understood to be against Mr. Corliss' schemes. It is altogether pretty certain that the matter will be left in shape favorable to the laying of the cable already under construction.

Development before the Senate have also been favorable to the consideration of the canal bill there and it looks now very much as though some sort of a canal bill will be passed.

Representative Kahn of San Francisco has presented to the House committee on territories a petition of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, Manufacturers and Producers' Association of California, and the San Francisco Board of Trade, favoring the payment of claims of citizens of Hawaii whose property was destroyed in the effort to suppress the bubonic plague.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

Gossip About People Known in This Capital.

(Special to The Advertiser.)

SAN FRANCISCO, May 27.—Governor Dole will sail from here for Honolulu on next Saturday, the 31st. He is now visiting in Alameda, and possibly on account of this suburban residence, will not be the recipient of as many social honors as if he had stayed in this city. There were several dinners and other affairs being arranged for the distinguished Hawaiian's honoring, which will perhaps have to be called off on account of Dole's desire to remain quietly in the hamlet across the bay.

The new Bishop of Honolulu, Rev. H. B. Restarick, has returned to his home in San Diego after attending the Episcopal diocesan convention at Cincinnati. Bishop Restarick had been selected for appointment by President Roosevelt to find a site for an Indian reservation near Southern California, and had taken a deep interest in the matter. Now however he feels it his duty to hasten to Honolulu to take up the work of his high office there. He has written to the President asking that his name be withdrawn, as he will not be able to remain in California long enough to do justice to the commission.

Raffaello Martini, a wealthy cattleman of Half Moon Bay, a bay town near San Francisco, has bought the famous Twin Elm vineyard at Vine Hill, Cal., which was owned by Castle & Cooke of Honolulu. The purchase price was \$125,000. The ranch includes 200 acres, mostly set in wine grapes of the best French varieties, and all treasured. The price paid by Martini does not represent nearly the money which has been spent by Castle & Cooke in experimenting with different varieties of grapes.

News has been received here of the marriage in Honolulu of Frank W. Smith, formerly of the California Hotel, says the Bulletin. His bride was a Miss McCully and she is said to be one of the prettiest and richest women in the island. She is the only child of a wealthy mother and has already had a fortune of \$40,000 bestowed upon her. Smith came here from Santa Clara about three years ago. He had been clerk for a time at the Sea Beach hotel and again at the Hotel Del Monte. On his arrival in San Francisco he accepted employment at the California and for nearly a year was one of the chief clerks of that hotel. Two years ago he left the California and accepted a position in the Royal Hawaiian hotel in Honolulu. While occupying that position he became acquainted with Miss McCully and after a year's courtship won her as his bride. The marriage was celebrated a fortnight ago, and the cards of the newly married couple have just reached this city. About the time Smith took Miss McCully as his bride he had the further fortune of being promoted to the position of manager of the Royal Hawaiian hotel. He succeeded George W. Lake, who retired from the management on May 1.

The Bulletin society editors say: Numerous affairs will be given at Honolulu in honor of Mr. and Mrs. William Irwin upon their arrival the latter part of the week. For nearly twelve years the Irwin mansion was the gathering place for everything that was pleasant in society. Did a stranger of any note visit the islands letters to Mr. and Mrs. Irwin were the first presented, and having the entire there was enough. When Mr. and Mrs. Seawell took up their residence there the families were most intimate, and the combination was a very strong one. Never in the history of Hawaii was there so much going on in the social line, and with these two bright women at the head there was nothing lacking to make the times remembered for many years to come. I fancy the laughter loving, mirth inspiring Mrs. Seawell must often in her home in conventional Bath sigh for the dolce-far niente life in her wave-washed home of the Pacific.

The Town Talk says of Organist Stewart, whose oratorio, "The Nativity," was recently sung in Honolulu: H. J. Stewart is soon to return to the fish-pots of Bohemia. Cultured Boston was all right for a change, but the great art of music for the people is the old friends and he has found that the pleasant associations of many years cannot be replaced. The news of his intention to return came in a letter to a friend a few days ago. He states that his contract with Trinity church, Boston, does not expire until September 1st, and that he has already notified the authorities that he does not wish to renew it, thereby giving them ample opportunity to find another organist. But they will find it hard to secure another Stewart, for he is one of the best organists in the country; and he met with great professional success in Boston. To his friend he wrote: "I suppose I lived too long in California ever to become reconciled to life elsewhere." He expects to be back by July 1st, believing that a successor may be engaged before that day. It seems curious that an Englishman should grow tired of Boston, which is the most English city in the United States. But Dr. Stewart is not the only one who has preferred San Francisco to either Boston or London. Bohemia will gladly welcome him for his mirth and music were much missed at the club links. Dr. Stewart possesses the knack of setting any kind of verses to music and his services were always in demand for everything in the line of melody from chants to ragtime. His fame as a composer is not, by the way, confined to the Bohemian Club or San Francisco. His church compositions are in the repertory of stock operatic companies. Their production was in every instance successful, but their popularity proved evanescent and not by any means commensurate with the merit of the works.

Horace Craft went east Saturday after a jolly time here. On his return from Ohio, a dinner is to be given him by Superior Judge J. C. Hebbard of this city, who remembers the courtesy of Craft when he (Hebbard) was sea-sick on a trip from Honolulu to Hilo. Craft may not return to Honolulu at all, but may go into business here. Captain Rosehill and W. C. Peacock are here together and are investigating

the merits of various schooners to find one suitable for the guano trade. Peacock will not talk about the island scheme nor will Rosehill.

FREDERICK O'BRIEN.

No Strength

Are you easily tired? Is your work a burden? Do you often feel weak and faint? Is your appetite poor? Are you easily discouraged? Then your nerves are weak and your blood impure. Sickness is not far away.



Mr. Frederick Devigne, of Cape Colony, South Africa, sends his photograph and this letter.

"My blood often becomes impure, causing eruptions on the skin, and my general system gets all run down, causing indigestion and great debility. But I take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which quickly brings me out of my troubles. For all those who are debilitated and weakened by the long, hot summers of our country, there is no remedy equal to this grand family medicine."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitation "Sarsaparillas." Be sure you get Ayer's.

Always keep your bowels in good condition with Ayer's Pills. They are purely vegetable, act on the liver, and cure constipation, biliousness, sick headache, and all liver troubles.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

Five Beautiful Presents

AND USEFUL

Present

- 1 Jewel 6 Hole Range.
- 1 Gurney 4 Door Refrigerator.
- 1 Decorated China Dinner, Breakfast and Tea Set.
- 1 Etched Glass Complete Table Service.
- 1 Complete Set of Table Silverware and Cutlery.

The price of each of the above mentioned articles is \$40.

These will be given away on July 1st to customers who purchase goods of us on or after March 15, 1906. For the purpose of distributing these goods to those entitled to receive them we will, commencing March 15th, present a numbered certificate of purchase to each purchaser of one dollar's worth of goods at our store. This will be in addition to the usual 5 per cent off cash.

These desirable gifts are now on exhibition in our large front windows. They will be distributed fairly among our customers, and in accordance with law.

W. W. Dimond & Co., LIMITED.

45-57 King Street, Honolulu.

READ IT IN HIS NEWSPAPER.

George Schaub, a well known German citizen of New Lebanon, O., U. S. A., is a constant reader of the Dayton Volkszeitung. He knows that this paper aims to advertise only the best in its columns, and when he saw Chamberlain's Pain Balm advertised therein for lame back, he did not hesitate in buying a bottle of it for his wife, who for eight weeks had suffered with the most terrible pains in her back and could get no relief. He says: "After using the Pain Balm for a few days my wife says to me, 'I feel as though born anew,' and before using the entire contents of the bottle the unbearable pains had entirely vanished and she could again take up her household duties." He is very thankful and hopes that all suffering likewise will hear of her wonderful recovery. This valuable liniment is for sale by all druggists and druggists, Benson, Smith & Co. Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

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FREDERICK O'BRIEN.